

# THE DELEGATE WE NEED.

Hawaii needs a Delegate in Congress who can get what it wants in the way of appropriations and organic legislation to any measure that is designed, through reciprocity treaties, to expose our staple products to injurious competition.

If Hawaii is to have a Delegate who is useful in these respects he must be able to command party support. He must be either a Republican or a Democrat. Third party men are usually found in Congress but they are the least useful of representatives. Only in the rare, almost unknown instances where they can, with one vote, give either side a majority, are they able to win anything for their constituents. The Populists never got much for their districts though they were full-fledged members of Congress. A Prohibitionist in either house, or that hybrid politician, a Silver Republican, could do little else than draw his pay. What then could a voteless Delegate from a new Territory, who is neither a Republican nor a Democrat but inimical to both, possibly hope to accomplish? Such a man would be a lay figure, a nonentity. He could get no one interested in Hawaiian matters on party grounds; he could not make an impression on committees; he could not catch the Speaker's eye and get a chance to be heard on the floor; the Departments would have none of him. Given a bad character and bad social relations to such a man and he would have less influence on Congress than an assistant janitor of the Capitol's basement.

The vital interests of Hawaii demand that its Delegate should be a party man. As the chances are best that the Republican party will control the Presidency and Congress for the next four years, common sense urges the choice of a man of the same faith. It is fortunate that the Delegate in the field already has a wide acquaintance with party leaders from the President down; that he is popular, obliging, intelligent, and amenable to good counsel and that he knows what Hawaii wants and is not afraid to ask for it. The next best man is Prince David, though his knowledge of things American and political is hardly more impressive than that of John Wise.

But the idea of Wilcox is intolerable. The man is a cheap adventurer who always got those who followed him into trouble; a moral reprobate and a creature of the discarded lobbyist Moreno; the representative of a party whose success would probably lead Congress, on the petition of the business interests of Hawaii, to remodel the suffrage in the line of white sovereignty. To elect him would be to challenge Congress to ignore Hawaii and leave it out of the appropriation bills. The natives would harm themselves as well as their country by choosing such a Delegate; the Delegate himself would only be conspicuous at Washington as a failure.

# THE MONTHLY DEATH ROLL.

Deaths from tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid fever totaled twenty-eight during September or about 33 1-3 per cent of the aggregate number of deaths from bubonic plague during four months. Tuberculosis accounted for ten, typhoid fever nine and pneumonia eight.

These three maladies are the real plagues of Hawaii and have carried away more people than all the pestilences, not excluding smallpox, which the medical history of Hawaii records. Tuberculosis is both an importation and an indigenous growth. A great many people in whom the seeds of consumption have been sown come here to get the benefits of what they believe to be an emollient climate and a certain proportion of them succumb to dampness. We also have a great population, native and Asiatic, that knows nothing about the perils of draughts. What these people mistake for common sense teaches them to get into a cool, breezy place when they are perspiring, or to plunge into a stream or the ocean. Naturally they suffer for their temerity and every month shows a long roll of deaths among them from tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Typhoid fever doubtless owes its prevalence to the use of bad water. We have seen a native drink from a stream which receives sewage and a Chinaman send his child with a tumbler to get water to quench his thirst from a flooded rice field. Probably the lack of filters in the storage reservoirs accounts for some typhoid cases and filthy living for others; but the real cause is the use of impure water for drinking purposes by people who are ignorant of the rudiments of sanitary science.

It seems to the Advertiser that if the principles of sanitation were taught in our public schools much practical good would ensue. There are lams and ologies enough and perhaps too many; but there is not as much instruction in the art of living as the practical importance of the subject deserves. It is of more value to a Hawaiian or Portuguese girl—and to most others for that matter—to learn the laws of health and the rules of housewifery, which includes good cooking, than to acquire any knowledge which is usually imparted to school children above the common grades. A well-kept school of hygiene, domestic science and manual training would be worth supporting at public expense as a department of the regular educational system; being vastly more useful to the common run of people than a school of drawing, music or any of the decorative sciences.

In the meantime there can be little hope of an amelioration of our death rate as the native and Asiatic population is wedded to its careless modes of life. The best we can do is to head off epidemics; after that, nothing can be better than to teach all school-going youth how to avoid the obvious agencies of disease.

# THE ELECTORAL CRISIS.

If the Independent ticket is elected not a dollar can be had for the material improvement of Hawaii from outside money markets, and residents will choose, as they did in revolutionary times, to invest their local savings abroad. There will be less money in circulation, a reduced scale of living and comparative hard times. The reason is that capital will not risk itself under bad government or in any place where bad government is threatened, and Hawaii must have plenty of money in hand to keep the wheels of business moving and to meet the higher cost of living, or it will stagnate.

It is hard enough to get on now with the postal and customs income cut off, with so large a part of the dividend revenue going abroad and with retail prices for all the necessities of life on a rising scale. At best there will be increased taxation; in the event of an independent majority in the Legislature large enough to overcome the Governor's veto there will be quadrupled taxation for purposes that can leave no compensatory advantage to the public. Purse strings will be drawn tight if this emergency comes and every man, woman and child in Hawaii will feel the bad effects.

A Republican Legislature, on the other hand, means that no local obstacle will be raised to prevent an inflow of prosperity from the United States. Taxation will not be unduly raised; capital will be invited and protected; the wheels of administration will not be clogged; there will be talent and respectability at the head of the law-making branch of the Government.

The choice between the two systems will soon be made. Election day is but little more than a month distant and every friend of Hawaii must realize that the issue will involve a public emergency for which past electoral contests here afford no parallel.

# SUGAR AND LABOR.

It is not easy to find out what the planters are doing in the matter of a new labor supply, for the results of their meetings and discussions are not given to the press. Items in the Mainland files, caught on the fly from traveling labor agents yield more data than can be had here, but at best the facts obtained are discursive and fragmentary. Enough is known of current undertakings, however, to make it appear probable that neither the Porto Rican nor the Southern negro venture is prospering.

There has been some conflict of rulings over Porto Rico but the weight of judgment is on the side of the plea that while Porto Rico bears the relation of a colony to the United States, her people cannot be regarded as exempt from the inhibitions of the alien contract labor law. The Porto Rican and the Filipino are not citizens of the United States, they are its wards; and as wards they are not entitled to the privileges conferred upon citizens, among which is placed the right to enter into labor contracts anywhere within the national domain. Even if there were grounds to admit the Porto Rican people to the American labor market the Federal Government would not recognize them because of the political effect upon the American workmen—an effect which might be disastrous to the expansion policy itself.

There is no law in the way of making Hawaiian contracts with American negroes but from comments we see in Southern papers there is something quite as practical, namely, the unwillingness of the white employers of these people to let them go. In the Seventies, at a time of sectional warfare upon black voters, the Southern whites turned out with shotguns to keep the negro "exodusters" from going to Kansas. However much the Southern employer objected to the attitude of the negro in politics he wanted the cheap labor of his former chattel in the fields. This spirit still exists, evidence of it cropping out in newspaper paragraphs of which the following letter from a conservative Georgian to the Philadelphia Record is a type:

Editor of the Record: The Macon Telegraph of Monday last reproduces an editorial from your paper touching the question of "Migration of the Negro." You have, I think, pretty correctly stated Southern opinion in the matter; it is generally adverse to such movement. "With all his faults," says the (the negro) still." We need, or fancy we need, his labor; yet if we change our point of view, taking into consideration in what way the Southern negro can attain the best conditions, I am confident the intelligence will see her. By an attempt to found his own nationality in a land of his own selection. When this truth is accepted as truth, the work of preparation must begin; he must be aided by his former master and friend. So soon as the work begins and is generally recognized, the friction now existing will no longer hinder his development; his fellow-workers will not dread an unscrupulous competition, but will gladly aid him in the work of preparation. So, at least, it seems to me, and I have observed the situation for nearly half a century. I like and respect the negro, and wish him all possible good.

WILLIAM RILEY BOYD.  
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11, 1900.

Reduced to brief compass this argument is: We want the labor of the negro but if the time comes when we can get along without it, the negro will be invited to go back to Africa. But we can't let him leave for a long time to come.

Viewing the trouble the Hawaiian planters have had about bringing in Italians, Galicians and the like it looks as if they would be forced, eventually, to appeal to American white labor on some plan that would assure such labor a better profit than it can make at home. We know of no material consumption more devoutly to be wished. The hope of Hawaii is in a great earning and consuming population of white men, taking the place of Asiatics whose wants are few and whose incomes are mainly spent abroad. The planters fear that white labor, by costing more, would reduce dividends; but of this result we cannot be sure while the proposition that one white field hand is worth two yellow ones stands unchallenged. On the favorable side are the advantages of stability, for it is not on record that American agricultural laborers ever struck; the profits of plantation store trade with men whose wants are varied; the comparative immunity from plague which might, at

any time sweep through the hosts of white labor; the increased security of legations which, as things are now, may be made the instruments of piratical looting of sugar properties; the preservation within the country of the money paid for field work; and finally the building up of a yeoman citizenship which would be the safeguard of all property, the pledge and promise of that stability without which the planters may not be able in the long run to save their staple product from injurious foreign competition.

On these accounts we are not disturbed by the failure of the planters to solve the labor problem in their own way. There is a higher and, we believe, a more profitable way and if the sugar men are forced to accept it they will one day look back upon the circumstance with no more regret than the rest of the old white population will feel.

# FORESTRY QUESTIONS.

We are glad to see an announcement that Governor Dole will reserve some of the forest lands on Hawaii and we venture to express the hope that the same policy will be pursued in the other mountainous districts of the group.

Eventually, if circumstances permit, something more ought to be done in the way of reforestation. The work on the slopes of Tantalus, represented by great areas of eucalyptus, has been so beneficial that we could wish to have it go further and proceed on a better principle. Directly east of Tantalus are wide reaches of hilly upland that have no trees to speak of and are more adaptable to the support of forests than for anything else. The steep elevation back of Makiki, which is one of the mountain buttresses of the Manoa valley is waiting for some one to cover it with groves and so are many denuded areas on the Waianae range. For the sake of the rainfall these hillsides should be covered with forests and of a kind, we may add, that would pay for their keep.

The art of forestry does not merely look to woody fibre and shade. If it did the planted public forests of Hawaii might well run exclusively to eucalyptus and acacia, ugly as the former and inferior as the latter; are conceded to be. The question of commercial value must also be counted in. A rubber tree takes no longer to mature than a monkey pod; a sandal wood tree will grow in this soil and climate as easily as an algeroba; and date palms thrive as well as palms which yield no fruit. The rubber tree is especially desirable, not only because its product is as easily gathered as maple sap but for the reason that a revenue from it, as is the case with the sandal wood, does not require a constant thinning out of arboreal growths. If Round Top, east of the Tantalus forest, was covered with a mature grove of rubber trees the annual net revenue from the place would hardly fall below \$100,000. People have proved that the rubber tree does well here; therefore it ought to be planted out, wherever reforestation is attempted, in preference to trees of ordinary quality.

Hawaii has not made much by its displays at foreign expositions. Try as people of standing might in 1893 at Chicago to draw notice to the climate, scenery and agricultural resources of these islands, seven out of ten people went around the corner to the hula sideshow and got their impressions of Hawaii there. No one has seen any good results from the Omaha exhibit and, all things considered, nobody had a right to expect any. At Paris Hawaii is represented by strong men but the display seems to be lost in the midst of great national collections. Nothing has been sold on account of it; no tourist, so far as we know, has found in it an inspiration to come and see what we have to offer; and considered simply as an advertisement the failure of the press to describe the exhibit or to refer to it in any way, is a fact of depressing significance.

Robert Wilcox denies what he told Abram Kaukoku, a native reporter of the Advertiser, that H. P. Baldwin would carry Maui. Wilcox is accustomed to deny his own words whenever they embarrass him, but such disclaimers do not count. He said that Baldwin would carry Maui and for once in his life he was probably right.

# SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA, OF OHIO



Senator Hanna stands out in every line of this strong study of Senator Hanna. Wilcox, the great New York artist, has caught the Republican leader's most typical expression. This is the head of a door of deeds—a head with which its owner may fairly butt his way to success. Hanna is conducting the Presidential campaign for the election of McKinley.

Honolulu does well to send \$2000 to the Galveston sufferers—well for Galveston and well for itself.

St. P. Dillingham not being here to register Henry Waterhouse will go on the Senatorial ticket in his place. There could be no better substitute.

Bryan often quotes Lincoln but he never shows where the great war President ever advised his countrymen to haul down the flag in annexed territory.

As a greater part of the West came into the Union by the process of "imperialism" it is not surprising that the paramount issue should find hard work to make connections there.

The Maine Republican majority, which exceeds 30,000, is accepted as a sure sign in the East that the masses of the people are as well satisfied with the performance of the McKinley policy as they were in 1896 with its promise.

If Prince David should miss registration there would be a chance to enter all the anti-Wilcox men on one ticket, which ought to have been done in the first place. Wilcox likes nothing better than to have two opponents and if one retires his outlook will be blue indeed. Let us hope that Sam Parker's Waimea cowboys will do their duty by David when they see him.

The tendency to build all American cities of a pattern was the ruin of Galveston, which used the balloon frame house with a prodigality which no town in the hurricane belt can afford. What Galveston needs, if it is to be rebuilt, are houses and stores of brick and stone, no sky-scrapers and a massive, stone-embellished levee on the waterfront. With these it may even defy a cyclone.

The Advertiser's artist, viewing Mr. Damon's willingness to take any kind of a nomination that will bring him votes, has conceived the idea of an auction where the various political parties come to bid. It cannot be said that the bidding is high; indeed the parties seem to be impressed with the idea that money should come in on the candidate's account and not go out. Even the Democracy is not liberal with its offers, possibly from well-grounded doubts of the party enthusiasm of a man who is at the head of a gold standard bank, is a conscientious believer in trusts—especially landed ones—and as a member of the annexationist provisional government of Hawaii did his level best for what Bryan calls imperialism.

The Friend has thrown up its hands and announces that "there seems little doubt that Mr. Wilcox will be the first Delegate from our Territory to Congress." Not if the people know it, dear Friend.—Bulletin.

Overconfidence is as much a vice of politics as underconfidence. The Advertiser cannot go so far as The Friend in its estimate of Mr. Wilcox's chances, but it does not share the anticipations of a walk-over expressed by the Bulletin. Owing to the reckless policy of dividing the anti-Wilcox strength on National party lines Wilcox certainly has a good show—a much better one than he deserves. Still he may be beaten. The idea, however, that he can be easily beaten or that there are foregone conclusions against him is not held by any one who really knows the native electorate.

Why should native Hawaiians trust Wilcox? In his first revolution he hid in a gas tank while his dupes were being shot at and on his trial he escaped justice by accusing the King, his ally, of being the real offender. In his second revolution Wilcox always led the flinching and the running, finally landing himself and most of his followers in jail. At Washington he put in his time trying to get the Crown lands away from the Queen so he could vest their title in his own family. Back in 1893 he was the first deserter from Liliuokalani's cause, making an annexation speech in the Drill Shed and giving the Provisional Government to understand that he would oppose restoration if granted an office in return. Always ready to betray his countrymen he stands in Hawaiian politics as a professional Judas, grasping for his thirty pieces of silver at any cost to those who trust him.

# "Treasures of Flowers Rare and Roses Red"

Come from enriched, well nourished soil, giving the result of perfect growth. The same result can be obtained by humanity in general, if they look after the blood, the life of the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific remedy for this, as it transforms poor blood into perfect blood—from which follows the greatest of blessings, good health. Eczema—"Since I was a child I've had eruptions on my body which our physician pronounced eczema. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have had no return of the disease." Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Concord, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEGISLATURE MAY PASS THE TAX LAW

Chief Justice Frear Says Constitution of Republic is Abrogated.

Chief Justice Frear gave some interesting information yesterday with reference to the question whether the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii had been intended to be kept in force or abrogated by the Organic Act. Attorney General Dole in an opinion on the tax question published in the Advertiser yesterday held that the constitution was no longer in force and Chief Justice Frear states that that was the intention of Congress.

"When the Hawaiian Commission was drafting the Organic Act," said he yesterday, "there was some doubt at first as to the advisability of keeping the constitution in force. At first it was thought best to continue it in force and then as we went along it was decided to abrogate the whole constitution and insert such portions as we had formerly thought of retaining in force into the Organic Act. That is why Section 1 and 6 of the Organic Act seem to indicate an intention to retain the constitution in force and explains the seeming inconsistency of these sections with Section 7.

"As to the matter of retrospective legislation, it may be said that in the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii there was a provision forbidding any legislation of that kind. We had retained that section in the Organic Act but when the Organic Act was being discussed in the Senate committee it was judged best to eliminate it. I was before the committee at the time and I stated that such provisions were to be found in the constitutions of several of the States, but it was stricken out nevertheless. In the House committee this provision was retained, but when it came to the final adoption of the Act the provision was left out. So it is my opinion that there is no doubt of the right of the legislature to pass retrospective laws."

# TO SETTLE FIRE CLAIMS.

Japanese Appoint Committee to Adjust Losses.

At a meeting at the residence of the Japanese consul the following committee from the various blocks was appointed to prepare a statement of the Japanese losses in the sanitary fires during the plague, which will be presented to the Territorial Government for settlement:

First—K. Odo, S. Misawa and U. Doto.  
Second—K. Ichikawa, S. Suga, K. Egata and K. Nishizawa.  
Third—M. Kahara, T. Niza.  
Fourth—I. Kato, I. Nakamura, and Y. Ahizaki.  
Fifth—M. Kamaya, H. Hamano, W. Motoshige and U. Asahima.  
Sixth—T. Haramoto, R. Susumago, K. Kawate and H. Mayamoto.  
Seventh—U. Kobayashi and Y. Yamamoto.  
Eighth—K. Kawasaki, H. Kihara, T. Murakami, T. Ishikawa, M. Sakurazawa, S. Yasumori, Y. Yoshimura, R. Nagao, S. Hirokawa, Y. Hirose and C. Miyamoto.  
Ninth, sixth, seventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth—M. Komaya and S. Kozima.  
Palama—M. Yamashiro and I. Minikuichi.

# The Elgin

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

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# H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.  
Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd

S. S. KINAU.  
Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Manakoa Bay, Kihuna, Kaula, Kaula, Mahukou, Lahaina, and Honolulu.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUINE.  
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kaula, Naha, Hana, Manakoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kaula, Manakoa, Kaula, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers. Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE,  
Port Superintendent.

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# National Cash Registers.

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For Japan and China.			For San Francisco.		
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GAELIC	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 24
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27	CHINA	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 1	DORIC	NOV. 13
GAELIC	NOV. 10	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 20
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	CHINA	NOV. 27	COPTIC	DEC. 6
DORIC	DEC. 6	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 13
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	PEKING	DEC. 21	GAELIC	DEC. 25
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	GAELIC	DEC. 29	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 5
COPTIC	DEC. 29	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 5	CHINA	JAN. 13
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	CHINA	JAN. 13		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

# H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.